

REMARKS:

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 20-29. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11 are amended herein, new claim 30 is added and claims 20-29 are cancelled herein without prejudice. No new matter is presented. Claims 3, 8 and 12-19 remain cancelled. Support for the amendments can be found at least on page 9, lines 13-20 and page 10, lines 9-13 of the Specification as filed.

Thus, claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 30 are pending and under consideration. The rejections are traversed below.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 7, 9-11 and 20-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,956,029 (Okada) and “Performance of Windows NT Porting Environments” (Blanton). As mentioned above, claims 20-29 are cancelled herein.

Okada discusses creating a new screen by changing size and color of the menu and button and displaying a transfer screen based on the transfer screen information with the converted interface control executing section (241). In particular, Okada generates a new picture interface by acquiring picture information of the application program and changes the picture provided by the same application program. The picture information acquiring section (111) in Okada acquires picture information constituted by logic structure information indicating the configurations of the window displayed on the picture and interactive components such as a menu and buttons on the window and positions and sizes of the interactive components (see, col. 4, lines 51-64). That is, Okada only displays the transfer screen on the display.

The Examiner relies on Blanton as teaching transfer of the application from the operating system environment to the target operating system environment and using the application within the target operating system. However, Blanton discusses software for transferring UNIX application to Windows NT in an abstract and fails to describe the claimed transferring. Blanton is directed to providing UNIX-like system calls to allow execution of the ported applications on Windows NT and does not enable the claimed “transferring” of the application including displaying a menu status and creating the definition file(s).

In contrast, according to the claimed invention, the GUI definition of “each component in a menu are added to the GUI definition file”, as recited in claims 1, 6 and 11. That is, since the GUI definition of transfer origin OS are different from the GUI definition of transfer destination OS, the GUI definition information that is lacking in the GUI definition file of the transfer

destination OS are added to the GUI definition file of the transfer destination by obtaining from the GUI definition file of the transfer origin OS. Accordingly, the GUI definition file has complete information which is able to display the screen at the transfer destination.

Independent claim 1, by way of example also recites, "displaying a menu status using an origin GUI definition file for the application in said original operating system environment" and "creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment, said original and target operating systems providing different platforms." The claimed method includes, "adjusting said menu status displayed using a mouse by an operator" and "adding GUI information of each component in a menu associated with the status displayed to the target GUI definition file." Accordingly, the target GUI definition file is used to display the menu in said target operating system environment and "said GUI information added is determined based on a comparison of said origin GUI definition file and said target GUI definition file", thereby "transferring the application... to the target operating system environment and using the application within the target operating system environment."

Similarly, claims 6 and 11 recite creating and adding "GUI information of each component in a menu associated with the status displayed", thereby "transferring the application from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment and using the application within the target operating system environment."

The cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above discussed features including adding the GUI definition of "each component in a menu to the GUI definition file" such that the application is transferred from one operating system to another and displaying the menu without requiring a change to attributes of components of the menu (see discussion of claims 1, 6 and 11).

On page 4 of the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner states that Blanton teaches that Windows as the original operation system and UNIX as the target operating system where porting is expected to be performed were well known in the art of software development and distribution. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's statement because no evidence has been provided that teaches the claimed "transferring" and translating software to run on an operating environment may be implemented in several ways. Thus, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to produce authority for the statement.

Applicants also point out that the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well-known in the art. In this case, the limitation is not of notorious character or capable of

instant and unquestionable demonstration as being well-known. (see, M.P.E.P. § 2144.03(A) (the notice of facts beyond the record which may be taken by the Examiner must be "capable of such instant and unquestionable demonstration as to defy dispute").

It is submitted that the independent claims are patentable over the cited references.

For at least the above-mentioned reasons, claims depending from the independent claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited references. The dependent claims are also independently patentable.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

NEW CLAIM:

New claim 30 has been added to recite, " adding position and size information of each component in a menu associated with the status displayed to the target GUI definition file a menu by using a GUI definition file for the application of said original operating system environment." The cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest these features of claim 30 including "adding position and size information of each component in a menu ... to the target GUI definition file."

It is submitted that new claim 30 is patentably distinguishable over the cited references.

CONCLUSION:

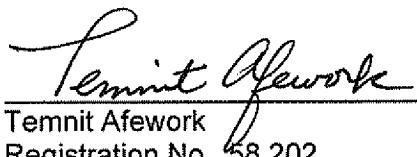
There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

By: 
Tennit Afework
Registration No. 58,202

Date: 03/23/2007
1201 New York Ave, N.W., 7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501